



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

75
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS
Washington, D.C. 20231
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/737,606	12/14/2000	Pierre Leroux		8081

7590 02/27/2003

Corporate Patent Counsel
Philips Electronics North America Corporation
580 White Plains Road
Tarrytown, NY 10591

[REDACTED] EXAMINER

MAGEE, THOMAS J

[REDACTED] ART UNIT

[REDACTED] PAPER NUMBER

2811

DATE MAILED: 02/27/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

P-5

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/737,606	LEROUX, PIERRE
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Thomas J. Magee	2811

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 December 2002.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-7 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1,2 and 4-7 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) 3 is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.
 If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) <u>8</u> .	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office Action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1 and 2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zhou (US 6,172,409 B1) in view of Ultratech Model 1000 Stepper Product Sheet.

Zhou discloses (Col. 6, lines 48 – 67; Col. 7, lines 4 – 13) a set of alignment targets, located within scribe lines (Figure 4) at the sides of rectangular die, consisting of a series of lines (12a – 12 d) (See Figure 1) at the midpoint along a scribe line. Zhou does not disclose the “size” of the stepper shot to be utilized in the alignment procedure, but it is well known that the shot can be made to overlap several die with the scribe lines at an edge of the shot perimeter (See Ultratech Stepper Inc., as an example, Ultratech Model 1000 Stepper Product Sheet). Further, the shot size can be adjusted to include several die with alignment marks at first and second sides, where the alignment targets are at midpoints of a side of stepper shot.

3.. Claims 4 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zhou in view of Ultratech Model 1000 Stepper Product Sheet, as applied to Claims 1 and 2, and further in view of Wolf et al. (“Silicon Processing for the VLSI Era: Vol. 1”

Lattice Press, Sunset Beach, CA., (1986), p. 478) and Banks ("Introduction to Microengineering," Demon Co., England (1999), p.2).

Zhou does not disclose the formation of targets by either a positive or negative resist process. However, the formation of features on a material (such as chrome) by these procedures is notoriously well known in the art. Wolf et al. discloses (page 478, Figure 21) the formation of "clear-field" (positive) and "dark-field" (negative) patterns, corresponding to transparent or opaque fields (raised or depressed features). Banks discloses (page 2, 3rd through 5th paragraph) how a negative image (depression on mask) is transferred through the process to a target to produce a positive feature or a negative feature. Hence, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add Wolf et al. and Banks to Zhou to obtain a process for producing alignment targets by a positive or negative photoresist step onto scribe lines of a wafer surface to form raised or depressed target features.

4. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zhou in view of Ultratech Model 1000 Stepper Product Sheet, as applied to Claims 1 and 2.

As discussed previously, since the alignment targets of Zhou are located along scribe lines at the edge of die, a stepper "shot" can be adjusted to include a target at the boundary of the shot in most commercial steppers (See Ultratech Stepper Product Sheet) as a "first" shot and subsequently set, such that the same target is used in the second stepper shot in the region adjoining the first region. Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine

capabilities of a commercial stepper (such as Ultratech Stepper) with Zhou to provide the ability to overlay alignment targets in subsequent stepper shots in adjacent regions.

5. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Zhou in view of Ultratech Model 1000 Stepper Product Sheet, as applied to Claims 1 and 2 above.

Zhou discloses (Col. 6, lines 57 – 61) that the alignment marks in sets have an alignment with respect to each other to include perpendicular, parallel or other combinations to include (Col. 3, lines 21 – 29) squares, rectangles, T-shape, or a cross shape.

Allowed Subject Matter

6. Claim 3 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. A review of the prior art shows that in the instant application, the positioning of alignment targets constituting discrete line features within scribe lines such that the stepper shot would include a reference at each corner of the shot is not taught or suggested by the art.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments in relation to Claims 1, 2, and 4 – 7 have been carefully considered, but have been found to be unpersuasive. In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references.

Art Unit: 2811

See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

8. Applicant should note that Ultratech Stepper discloses the use of squares and rectangles in shots within an established product, which is relevant to the recited claims. Examiner fails to comprehend the objection to Wolf and Tauber, since these are extremely clear in terms of the recited claims and no comment will be made. Examiner also fails to comprehend argument regarding alignment marks at "corners," since Claim 3, which recites alignment marks at corners, has been allowed. In addition, Zhou discloses alignment targets at midpoints and in "mirror" images for alignment.

9. Applicant's arguments fail to comply with 37 CFR 1.111(b) because they amount to a general allegation that the claims define a patentable invention without specifically pointing out how the language of the claims patentably distinguishes them from the references.

Conclusions

10. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

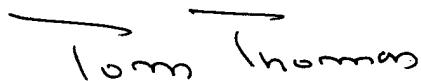
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

Art Unit: 2811

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to **Thomas Magee**, whose telephone number is **(703) 305 5396**. The Examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:30AM to 5:00PM (EST). If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, **Tom Thomas**, can be reached on **(703) 308-2772**. The fax number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is **(703) 308-7722**.

Thomas Magee
February 12, 2003

The handwritten signature consists of two parts: "Tom" on the left and "Thomas" on the right, connected by a horizontal line above and a vertical line below.

TOM THOMAS
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2800